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of which number 3 were foreign, and 10 coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued.

Isabela de Sagua.—Five deaths were reported in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande, 4 from intestinal diseases and 1 from tuberculosis. There were but 10 new cases of measles reported during the week. Twenty-eight vessels were inspected, all but 1 being coasting vessels.

Caibarien.—Four deaths occurred in this city during the week, 2 from tuberculosis, 1 from meningitis, and 1 from dysentery. Thirteen vessels were inspected, all but 1 engaged in the coasting trade.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Daiquiri, and Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, September 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 16, 1899, of the cities of the fourth district of Cuba.

Santiago.—There was a total of 19 deaths in the civil population of this city, the principal causes being as follows: Malarial diseases, 6; tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 1; leprosy, 1; pneumonia, 1; intestinal diseases, 1; heart disease, 3; other causes, 3; total, 19. Population, 34,000. Mortality, 29.

Two cases of leprosy have died the past two weeks; this does not indicate that the disease is especially prevalent here though there are several cases in each city in this province, they are usually confined in the civil hospital but not especially isolated. There were 3 new cases of yellow fever with 1 death.

The steamship *Maria Herrera*, bound for Porto Rico via Santo Domingo, was disinfected prior to sailing.

Manzanillo.—During the week 7 deaths were reported. The causes were: Tuberculosis, 2; enteritis, 1; other causes, 4; total, 7.

Daiquiri.—Nothing of interest reported.

Guantanamo.—For the week ended September 9, there were 3 deaths reported from the following causes: Meningitis, 2; nephritis, 1; total, 3.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GREECE.

Quarantine regulations.

ATHENS, GREECE, September 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that under the dates of August 30, and August 31, 1899, the Greek minister of foreign affairs informs the minister here of the following additions to the quarantine regulations of Greece, viz:

First. That from and after August 22, 1899, all arrivals at Grecian ports from the Black and Azof seas will be subjected to a strict sanitary visit.

Second. That from and after August 23, 1899, importations to Greece from Calcutta, Bombay, and the Persian Gulf, are strictly prohibited.

Respectfully, yours,

DANIEL E. MCGINLEY,

United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 13, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 13, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

September 8, to the steamship *Aller* of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 646 steerage and 68 cabin passengers. The following cases were rejected: Poor physique, 4; trachoma, 3; lameness, 2; scabies, 2; blindness, 1. There were also inspected 750 pieces of small and 262 pieces of large baggage.

September 11, the steamship *Trojan Prince* of the Prince Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 693 steerage and 9 cabin passengers and 727 small pieces and 190 pieces of large baggage. The steamship *Karamania* of the Anchor Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 587 steerage passengers and 452 pieces of small and 115 pieces of large baggage. One case was diagnosed measles; the steamship company on my advice refused to embark the same. The Italian bark *Fabio* bound in sand ballast for Pensacola, Fla. The British steamship *Kartoum* bound in water ballast for Galveston, Tex. The British steamship *Barry* bound in water ballast for Savannah, Ga.

September 12, the steamship *Massilia* of the Fabre Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 592 steerage and 1 cabin passengers, and 481 pieces of small and 196 pieces of large baggage.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Typhus fever in Naples—Suspected plague on steamship San Gottardo.

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 16, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that for the week ended September 16 there have been no further cases of typhus fever reported.

Of the 3 cases that were reported last week 1 has died, and the other 2 are not yet out of danger. Through the courtesy of the local officials I was permitted to see these cases. They were found well isolated in the Cotugno Hospital, which is the local hospital for contagious diseases. About the diagnosis, there is not much doubt, nearly all the classical symptoms being present, including a well-marked eruption. I was assured that the houses in which the cases originated were disinfecting.

A few cases of typhus fever occur in Naples at intervals of several months. Seldom does more than 1 case make its appearance in the same locality, but it nearly always occurs in the overcrowded, ill ventilated and dirty houses, where poverty reigns supreme.